

# THE TIMES

## Iran warning that oil will stop for nations siding with US

threatened to cut off oil supplies to any nation joining American sanctions against the country. President Carter has sent a request for action to Western governments, but so far Britain is

treat it with great reserve. In Tehran the Revolutionary Council said it would clamp down on dissent: anyone blowing up oil pipelines would be executed by firing squad.

## Carter move 'open aggression'

Tony Allaway April 8  
today threatened any that joined President sanctions with having up turned off. Mr Aghar Moinfar, the minister, told a hastily convened conference that oil would be cut immediately by any country that took the sanction moves, as & be regarded as a "act".

Arriving came as part of one carriage of anti-strike statements which the Iranian leadership. Ayatollah Khomeini's, the messages welcomed Carter's decision to sever relations and further economic sanctions, a move that would in tollan's words, finely the nation from the "a world predator"

**strikes and closures**  
y there are indications at these would have external effects. Mr Habib, the council's m, said it might a state of emergency, there were doubts compatibility with the situation. statement, the council urized of a clampdown al dissent. "Any kind ing, equivocation and about the Revolutionary Council and other at apparatu... enframed as a counter-ary act. Revolutionary Council its duty to severely ject agents who, on rs, in productive units, ed forces, in execu... try to create cies and disorder," until referred specific the rash of go-slows.

strikes and factory closures that have dogged the economy since the revolution, President Bani-Sadr, speaking earlier of growing signs of unrest and disruption in the oil industry, said: "Those who commit sabotage in the oil industry must be decisively punished."

Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, the Revolutionary Prosecutor-General, indicated just how severe the punishments might be by warning that those convicted of blowing up oil and gas pipelines would be executed by firing squad. So far, he said, 28 people had been arrested after a spate of recent attacks, which the Government blames directly on neighbouring Iraq.

### Warning of drastic belt-tightening

How much Iran would be ruled by a simple American trade embargo was unclear. Diplomatic sources said Iranian purchases of American goods had fallen to almost nothing since the hostage crisis began in November, and even before Iran had made serious attempts to diversify its trade.

But, in the absence of official statistics, the sources said Iran was still getting some rice and soy bean from America and barley feed for poultry farmers, which would be sorely missed if cut. Machinery and spare parts, particularly for the oil industry, might also be affected, they said, although the oil industry was already facing internal problems over equipment.

America's cancellation of visas would affect many people in Iran holding such a visa as a last resort if the country showed no signs of recovery, the sources added. But the numbers were impossible to estimate.

Today's official statements showed no concern over these matters. Mr Ressa Salimi, the Economics and Finance Minister, assured the nation that "we have no shortage of foodstuffs and home production is enough for consumption". This raised some diplomatic eyebrows in a country struggling to ensure supplies of meat, chickens and various foodstuffs.

Warning Iranians of the need for drastic belt-tightening, Mr Hashemi said: "To resist economic sanctions requires giving up a great deal of materialism." Reuter.

Leading article, page 15

## Britain could survive embargo

les Hirst  
oil companies would f. the United Kingdom sanctions against Iran supplies were cut off, impact would be much than it would have been in Shah's rule. And British Petroleum ing between them stirs a day of Iranian significant, but not component of their policies.

The Shah's reign she was took three times

as much, but since the revolution which brought the Ayatollah Khomeini to power, the West as a whole has got used to living without Iranian oil. Only the Japanese, who take about 500,000 barrels a day, are in any sense dependent on Iranian exports.

Iran has reduced its production and raised the price of its oil. The last rise of \$2.50 per barrel (a barrel is 35 gallons) to \$33.50, at the start of this month, made Iranian crude increasingly uncompetitive in a

market that is seeing more oil on offer at cheaper prices.

Oil companies prefer, if possible, to obtain long-term contract supplies rather than rely on the day-to-day spot market, but the prices demanded by Iran, which may include a premium above the official price, have become unattractive.

Under the Shah, Iran produced a tenth of the West's oil supplies. The new regime says it is producing about half of that at three million barrels a day.

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## HOME NEWS

## Engineering's white collar union fights to win recognition

By Donald Macintyre

The Engineers' and Managers' Association is set to overcome a big hurdle in its battle for expansion when it is considered for admission to the powerful Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions in the summer.

The EMA, which has presented itself as a moderate union suited to the needs of professional engineering staff, is regarded authoritatively as having a good chance of admission to the CSEU when that body holds its annual conference in June.

The fact that the EMA, which has 47,000 members, has been outside the CSEU has been a big argument adduced by the Engineering Employers' Federation in opposing recognition of the union in industrial com-

panies since the EMA started to recruit outside its traditions base in the power supply industry.

Informal indications are that the overwhelmingly dominant engineering section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, and the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs (Apesc) will support the EMA's application for admission to the CSEU.

The three unions command

more than a million of the

2,500,000 CSEU conference votes and the smaller manual unions, with the notable exception of the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers, Copper-smiths, Heating and Domestic Engineers, are likely to support the AUEW engineering section stance.

Nevertheless, even if the CSEU, among which the block votes of both the General and Municipal Workers Union and the Transport and General Workers' Union remain at present undecided, a large part of the EMA's battle for recognition in the general engineering industry remains to be fought.

At present the EEF national executive recognises among white collar unions only Anex, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) and the AUEW's Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Staffs' Section (AUEW-TASS). The last named remains implacably opposed to recognition of the EMA.

Professional associations like the British Medical Association and the Prison Officers' Association have the most straightforward in short-circuiting representative democracy. Established voluntary agencies like the CPAG have also got into a position where they have direct access to ministers and officials and can discuss the evolution of policy. Back-

## Pressure groups 3: Professional associations felt to pack a more powerful punch

By Ian Bradley

The effectiveness of pressure groups is difficult to gauge. Sometimes they are instrumental in changing policy or legislation; for example, the last government's introduction of child benefits was largely the result of successful campaigning and lobbying by the Child Poverty Action Group (CPAG).

More often, however, pressure groups are one of many factors that influence ministers and civil servants.

It is almost impossible to obtain a Civil Service view of the power and effectiveness of pressure groups. An interview arranged by *The Times* with an official in the Department of Health and Social Security who has considerable contact with pressure groups was cancelled at the last minute because of the sensitivity of the subject.

A former Home Office official says that he would rate the most important influences on policy as first professional associations, second, pressure groups; third, academics; and fourth, MPs.

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Established voluntary agencies like the CPAG have also got into a position where they have direct access to ministers and officials and can discuss the evolution of policy. Back-

bench MPs have far less access."

Mr Frank Field says that he feels less able to influence some of the committees of the House of Commons. The nine Labour MPs on the committee for the Social Security Bill recently took the unprecedented step of inviting members of interested pressure groups to attend their weekly briefings meetings, and help with drafting amendments and preparing briefs.

Pressure groups have played an increasing role in policy-making at Westminster over the past 20 years. Because British MPs lack the large personal staffs and research facilities available to Congressmen in the United States, many depend heavily on pressure groups for information and back-up.

Those introducing private members' Bills are particularly dependent on such groups. The Abortion Act, 1967 originally introduced by Mr David Steel, was largely drafted by the Abortion Law Reform Association, just as Mr John Corrie's Abortion Amendment Bill owed much to the anti-abortion groups such as the Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child (SPUC).

"I am quite convinced we would not have had the number of MPs turning up for the debates on my Bill if it had not been for the pressure groups," Mr Corrie said. "They did the work of getting the embers into the lobby."

"I had tremendous help from SPUC in terms of facts and figures and research. I simply could not have done the work myself."

Pressure groups also play an important part in servicing some of the committees of the House of Commons. The nine Labour MPs on the committee for the Social Security Bill recently took the unprecedented step of inviting members of interested pressure groups to attend their weekly briefings meetings, and help with drafting amendments and preparing briefs.

Many of the all-party committees of MPs are serviced by pressure groups. The National Association for Mental Health (Mind) provides secretarial and administrative support for the committee on mental health. Age Concern for the committee on pensioners, the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders for the committee on Penal Affairs, and so on.

A number of Conservative MPs are worried about what they take to be the growing influence of small and often unrepresentative pressure groups in the House of Commons.

Mr William Van Straubenzee, MP for Wokingham, is particularly concerned that the all-party committees are serviced by pressure groups. He cites the case of the committee on smoking, which is serviced by the anti-smoking organisation ASH.

"I am worried that the name and facilities of the House of Commons could be misused by pressure groups

who claim the authority of group campaigns," he said.

The groups deny that they exercise an excessive and undemocratic influence over Parliament in the interests of small, unrepresentative groups. They point out that there are sufficient checks and balances in the system to ensure that legislation goes through only when it has widespread support.

Mr Field believes that the development of pressure groups has strengthened the parliamentary system. "They act as the eyes and ears of the legislature. They also recruit people into political life. Many of those who started by being involved in pressure groups are now local councilors."

Another, more serious worry about the power of pressure groups has been raised recently by Professor Peter Hall, of Reading University, a specialist in planning. He is concerned that the mechanism for taking planning decisions in Britain allows too much scope to groups raising objections, with the result that there is a state of permanent paralysis.

He gives as an example of successive plans to relieve London's traffic congestion. The original plan for motorway boxes was abandoned by the incoming Labour GLC administration in 1970 because of the activities of pressure groups

"Homes Before Roads".

Subsequent plans for a special lorry route, extended bus lanes and other solutions were dropped when they encountered fierce opposition from local and sectional groups. As a result, he says, nothing has been done.

"At the moment we allow particular interest groups too many bites at the cherry," he said. "We need to have a system which allows objectors to state their case, but which then comes to a decision, sticks to it and implements it."

Not surprisingly, the pressure groups do not agree that the machinery for taking planning decisions gives them too much power. Friends of the Earth, which lost the battle in the Windscale inquiry, say that it has less say than its American counterparts over such issues as the implementation of a programme of fast breeder nuclear reactors.

Mr Cicero Conroy, the Friends of the Earth campaign director, would like to see pressure groups get public funding to put their case at planning inquiries. "A freedom of information Act so that they could get access to the data on which the Government is basing its decisions, and more representation on the review panels and studies which examine the feasibility of options."

"Tomorrow: The future for pressure groups

## Labour may form factory branches

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

"Workplace branches" of the Labour Party, formed to bring trade union members into closer contact with the work of constituency parties, may be established as a result of the findings of the commission of inquiry into the future organization of the party nationally and locally.

A memorandum sent by the commission to all regional organizations says: "The trade unions have a massive affiliated membership, but we are constantly told that the unions do not become closely involved in the party at branch and constituency level: how can we encourage active trade unionists to become involved in your locality?"

That observation would not seem to have general application in view of recent events in the Barnsley constituency party, where the Yorkshire

branch of the National Union of Mineworkers succeeded in gaining a similar position that openly threatens the re-selection of Mr Roy Mason, the former Labour cabinet minister.

Nevertheless, the commission says that it is examining the possibility of establishing "workplace branches", and asks for views.

Although many local organizations still have to be consulted, there has been some support for the proposal. Indeed, it has been put forward several times in the past. A Fabian Society pamphlet, *The Labour Party: Crisis and Prospects*, said: "Traditionally, the Labour movement has drawn its basic political power from organization in the workplace and its constituency structure... was a later graft as power needed to be won on an area basis."

"Today the party structure completely reflects this priority. Union affiliation may,

## Hayward call for arms cuts and a war on poverty

By Our Political Correspondent

Calling for less expenditure on arms and more on aid to the underdeveloped countries, Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, said last night: "The trade in arms is obscene, and in the end can only lead to confrontation and conflict."

He said that "workers in the armaments industry may be earning their living at this moment forging weapons that could take their lives at some future date".

Referring to the Brundt report and the Unicef estimate that in 1978 more than 12 million children under the age of five died from hunger, Mr Hayward told a Labour Party meeting in Birchington, Kent: "History has taught us that wars produce hunger, but people are less aware that mass poverty can lead to war."

"Willy Brandt reports that the governments of the world now spend \$540 billion each year on armaments, while official aid from the same governments accounts for less than 5 per cent of this figure,"

Mr Hayward said that 0.5 per cent of one year's world military

expenditure would pay for all the equipment needed to increase food production and approach self-sufficiency in food in low-income countries by 1990.

"Yet we still hear continued calls for more and more armaments to maintain the peace, whilst at the same time all governments pay lip service to 'detente'."

"For over 30 years... Britain and one ally have sheltered under the nuclear umbrella of Nato and Eastern Europe has done likewise under the Warsaw Pact. Fear of the consequences of a nuclear holocaust has maintained 'peace in our time' so far, but what of the future?"

Many countries were capable of making nuclear weapons: China, India, Pakistan, Israel and some Arabic and African states had the knowledge.

"Stand up for peace and do not be put off by the usual accusations of being Red under the bed", Mr Hayward said. "We have suffered that taut for over 60 years, but it did not prevent two world wars. Let us talk peace and declare war on poverty throughout the world."

Customs and Excise say it is still too early to quantify the drop in penalty revenue, which has approached £1m a year in recent years, but admit that it is occurring, particularly at Heathrow.

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Customs officers are clearly disgruntled about the change, according to their union, the Society of Civil and Public Servants. The department's explanation that the reward (about £10,000 a year shared between 8,000 preventive officers) was merely an essential element of salary restructuring throughout the service, was described as "eyewash".

This was straightforward enough, of course, the union said yesterday, and a very ill-advised one."

In some ways they were out of date. The reward for detecting evasion on drink and tobacco was greater than on drugs. But it was a system that had built up over 300 years and had proved its value, at least in the eyes of customs officers.

Union leaders "note with incredulity" BSC's appeal to market forces as the parameter for discussing the industry's size and output, considering the financial framework within which the corporation's competitors operate. The total subsidy for German steel is estimated at more than £600m a year.

Against this background, British Steel's cash limit has been reduced from £700m last year to £450m in the current financial year, and the industry has been ordered to eliminate its losses.

The TUC steel committee will invite the corporation to accept that the elimination of inappropriate financial burdens is a necessary condition for a capital reconstruction an essential early requirement, so that the interests of workers relate realistically to current capacity in use.

The unions seek to reach agreement with BSC on a capital write-off.

Reporting to the corporation management on talks with EEC Commissioners, the steel unions talk of Community funding to the tune of £60m for work-sharing proposals.

"There is significant scope for a development of early retirement schemes

The tribunal dismissed the

charge, and a further two arising out of the same complaint were withdrawn by Mr Henry Powell QC, representing the Senate's professional conduct committee.

The charges were denied by Mr Narayan, who also denied a charge of professional misconduct by behaving in a disgraceful manner to Judge Potter, and a charge of conduct unbecoming to a barrister by writing an offensive letter to the judge.

Both charges arose from a complaint by Judge Potter after an incident in Birmingham Crown Court in December, 1978. Mr Narayan was found guilty on those charges.

Mr Justice Parker, and also refused to initiate an inquiry into the allegations contained in his letter.

After the hearing Mr Narayan said that he would appeal.

Mr Narayan threatened: "Demonstrators outside the Gray's Inn arbitration room threatened Mr Brian Harris, a staff photographer of *The Times*.

Mr Harris was threatened by a black man carrying a knife and the film of the demonstrators was ripped from his camera. Mr Harris had photographed the demonstrators, about six blacks and twenty whites, when they started to jeer him.

"They asked me who I worked for," Mr Harris said, "and I told them I worked for *The Times*. They pushed me

and swore at me.

"The film was ripped from my camera, but I managed to save the camera and took more pictures of the demonstrators."

Mr Harris reported the incident to the police.

Health board scientists may have established a link between two influenza-type viruses that have claimed the lives of 21 elderly patients in two hospitals 400 miles apart.

Laboratory tests of viruses that have swept wards in Kingseat hospital, near Aberdeen, and St Luke's hospital, in Market Harborough, Leicestershire, in cases involving black clients were refusing to accept the clients' instructions to brief him as counsel on racial grounds, and were advising clients to "sack" him.

Mr Sibhat Kadir, Mr Narayan's counsel, said the letter could be described as extraordinary, and very subjective, but it was not offensive.

Mr Justice Parker refused to Mr Narayan, and also refused to initiate an inquiry into the allegations contained in his letter.

An application by Mr Narayan that Mr Justice Parker should withdraw from the chairmanship of the tribunal when he was biased was refused.

Mr Narayan said that in 1973, when he was setting up the Society of Afro-Asian Lawyers, Mr Justice Parker, then Mr Roger Parker, QC, had argued that the profession should not be split on racial lines, and said there was no racism in the legal profession.

Mr Narayan was accused of conduct unbecoming a barrister by writing an offensive letter to the president of the Birmingham Law Society, and faced a similar trial to the Birmingham Mail.

Both arose after a complaint was forwarded from the Birmingham Law Society to Mr Philip Cox, QC, then leader of the Midland and Oxford circuit.

The tribunal dismissed the

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# Swan National Car Rental: The facts speak for themselves.

TYPE OF CAR	SWAN NATIONAL	AVIS	HERTZ	GODFREY DAVIS
FIESTA or similar	PER DAY + PER MILE £8.00 + 6½p WEEKLY UNLIMITED: £79.75	£8.00 + 7p £90.00	£7.90 + 8p £90.00	£8.00 + 7p £89.25
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CORTINA ESTATE 1.6 L or similar	PER DAY + PER MILE £12.00 + 12p WEEKLY UNLIMITED: £129.75	£13.00 + 13p £150.00	£12.90 + 14p £150.00	£13.00 + 12p £140.00

Taken from Tariffs: Swan National - March 1980 Avis - February 1980 Hertz - March 1980 Godfrey Davis - March 1980. VAT as applicable

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## HOME NEWS

# Teachers heckle and jeer minister in protest against the Government's spending cuts

From Diane Geddes  
Education Correspondent,  
Blackpool

Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, Secretary of State for Education and Science, was heckled and boozed by left-wing teachers protesting about government spending cuts when he addressed the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers (NUT) in Blackpool yesterday.

After several noisy interruptions, more than a hundred of the 1,800 delegates walked out in the middle of Mr Carlisle's speech, only to return half an hour later to continue their heckling from the back of the Winter Gardens hall.

Mr Peter Kennedy, president of the NUT, told the demonstrators that they were doing little to advance the reputation of the union or of their policies.

Thanking Mr Carlisle at the end of his speech, which lasted for more than an hour instead of the half hour planned, Mr Kennedy told him that most of him on many points, but in a different manner from that chosen by the demonstrators.

In particular, Mr Kennedy said, teachers needed adequate resources if they were to do the job they wanted to do, to im-

prove standards.

The NUT believed that the Government had its spending priorities wrong. "Children get only one school life," he said. "We are very much aware that we cannot let a whole generation go through the maintained system with the cutback in provisions, which were not adequate in the first place."

Later Mr Carlisle said that he regretted the behaviour of those who had walked out "only hope their standard of behaviour in the classroom is somewhat better than it was this afternoon."

In his address to the conference Mr Carlisle gave no hint of what all teachers are waiting to hear, the size of the award recommended by the Clegg commission on comparability. Its report will be published next week, he said.

In drawing up the rate support grant for 1980-81 the Government had made appropriate allowance for pay increases, including the effect of Clegg awards, he added. But he recognized that "if future inflation and pay increases are to increase much beyond what has been allowed for, this could put an extra squeeze on their (the local authorities) pro-

grammes for 1980-81".

Mr Carlisle said at a press conference afterwards that to talk of a pay increase of a half for teachers this year was "totally unrealistic". The combined effect of the teachers' comparability and cost-of-living claims would be to increase salaries by an average of 55 per cent.

The minister made no direct comment in his address on the controversy over the attempt by local authorities to link pay with conditions of service.

There was growing agreement that both the rights and duties of teachers could be defined more clearly with benefit to them, their employers, and the children, he said.

He greatly respected the professionalism of the many teachers he had met; teaching was a profession marked largely by hard work and integrity. He did not believe there was any inherent conflict between a rather more precisely defined system and an individual professional commitment.

On the severe shortage of qualified teachers in certain key subject areas, such as mathematics and the sciences, Mr Carlisle said that he would be

reconstituting the Advisory Committee on the Supply and Education of Teachers, which the last government had wound up. Dr Clifford Butler, FRS, Vice-Chancellor of Loughborough University, would be chairman.

The minister said the Government was trying to establish a "broad agreed pattern within which local education authorities and schools can plan the curriculum for their pupils."

The Government had no intention of prescribing the detailed content of the curriculum and teaching methods. That was for the local authorities, and the teachers.

Earlier the delegates had voted overwhelmingly to launch a campaign to challenge government policies on the control of the curriculum.

The conference rejected by a large majority an amendment proposed by Mr Roy Porter, of Greenwich, which would have recognized "the legitimate interest of the Government, local education authorities and society as a whole in the aims, content, and method of education" while emphasizing "the rightful central role of the teaching profession in the determination of the curriculum".



Photograph by Bill Warriner

**Barry Sheene demonstrating the latest way of riding on water with a Wetbike on the Thames yesterday.**

## Right to cane essential part of teaching, conference told

From Bert Lodge  
of The Times Educational Supplement, Harrogate

If teachers are forbidden to use corporal punishment they may abdicate their traditional and legal role of *in loco parentis* and become mere instructors, a teachers' union leader said yesterday.

At the opening of the annual conference in Harrogate of the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers, Mr Colin Abraham, incoming president, also condemned teachers who fail to exercise authority, warned the profession that promotion in future would depend on being assessed in the classroom and affirmed teachers' opposition to dinner duties.

He also criticized head teach-

ers who distanced themselves from their staff in industrial disputes and said none should be appointed without training in management and industrial relations.

Recent polls showed that most teachers favoured the retention of corporal punishment.

Mr Abraham told the 1,100 delegates, representing 122,000 members,

"Teachers have always accepted the very heavy responsibility of *in loco parentis* but if authorities intend to remove from teachers a right which is an essential part of their *in loco parentis* role, then all other aspects of that role must also be severely examined", he said. "Teachers might then decide to act purely as instructors, and future generations will take the consequences for that."

Mr Abraham, who is head of art at the Vincent Thompson High School, Exeter, said: "One of the saddest and most damning aspects of education today is the number of pupils able and willing to work to a high standard but afraid to do so because of threats from other pupils."

Authority and discipline were the teachers' responsibility and not matters to be determined by pupils. Too many teachers shrank from imposing their authority for fear of being thought reactionary or displeasing to other pupils.

Mr Abraham criticized the promotion system, where so much depended on "a preparedness to undertake a myriad of out-of-school activi-

ties while ensuring the head teacher knows you are doing it".

The classroom teacher should be able to gain advancement solely on the skills for which he or she was originally selected and trained.

But that called for an acceptance by teachers of being assessed in the classroom. "Only then will this profession cease to denude itself of good practitioners by promoting them away from the chalk face."

Since the 1968 agreement, which gave teachers the same right as everybody else to a break at midday, there had been constant pressure, much of it from head teacher unions, to get teachers back on the duty treadmill.

"I do not believe that dinner duty, as it used to be called, is a matter that this association

is prepared to renegotiate." Mr Abraham said that an essential requirement of a head teacher was an understanding of industrial relations.

The head who seeks to be another arm of the local authority and in time of stress puts himself on the other side of the industrial fence from the staff will almost certainly have failed to produce that harmonious atmosphere that characterizes the successful school."

He called for compulsory courses in management and industrial relations for all heads and prospective heads.

Delegates to the conference had to cross a picket line of their own headquarters' staff, members of the Apex Union, who were drawing attention to a dispute about pay and conditions of service.

## Mr Kelly's ribs 'broken in effort to revive him'

From David Nicholson-Lord, Liverpool

Police Constable Robert Evans said yesterday at the inquest on Mr James Kelly, the Liverpool man who died in police custody, that he sprained his wrist trying to revive Mr Kelly with a hand massage.

He said: "I used sufficient force so that eventually either the ambulance man or myself broke his ribs trying to get his heart started again."

PC Evans was one of the two police officers in a panda car who drove on to waste ground and tried to arrest Mr Kelly.

Cross-examined by Mr George Carmichael, QC, for the Police Federation and four individual officers, PC Evans said that no truncheons or weapons were used to restrain Mr Kelly, who was a "violent, drunken man".

The constable told Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, for the Kelly family, that he had always spoken the truth about incidents and had nothing to hide.

He admitted he had hit Mr Kelly at least three times in the stomach and grabbed his testicles to try to get him into the panda car. He denied fracturing Mr Kelly's jaw, bruising his thigh or injuring his forehead.

Mr Gray said Mr Kelly suffered many minor injuries and multiple trauma and he asked: "What deliberate violence did you inflict on Mr Kelly?"

PC Evans replied: "None". He said he punched him three or four times in the stomach when he kicked and lashed out with his feet as they struggled on the ground.

"He was a heavy man and I wanted him to be restrained as quickly as possible", he added.

He never struck Mr Kelly in the face and had no idea who broke his jaw.

PC Evans said he was off work for seven days after the arrest. He said: "I was exhausted after the struggle with Mr Kelly." He added: "The bruises did not appear until later on that day, but I was in severe discomfort."

He said that he had been kicked all over his head and body but agreed he had not shown the bruises to the casualty doctor at the hospital. He had shown them to his mother-in-law, a hospital ward sister.

Mr Gray asked: "If people had been kicked all over their head and body, why did you not say so to the doctor?"

PC Evans replied: "I told him I had been involved in a fight."

Mr Carmichael asked: "Have you any guilty feelings about what you did that night?"

The constable replied: "No, sir." He said he regarded every act of violence he used that night as lawful and justified.

Police Constable Frederick Browning, aged 36, the second of the four officers involved in Mr Kelly's arrest, said he drove his police panda car to about a foot away from Mr Kelly, who attempted to push it backwards.

"He reached up and let out an animal-type roar", he added.

PC Browning said that PC Evans got out of the car and immediately the constable and Mr Kelly were rolling on the ground. He did not get the impression that Mr Kelly had hit PC Evans and knocked him down. There was no need for PC Evans to be sitting on Mr Kelly while on the ground outside the police car before Mr Kelly began kicking out.

Governm... 'shows no concern f... nurses'

By Annabel Ferriman  
Health Services Correspondent

The Royal College of Nursing has attacked the Government's new health service document, First, saying that it is "real concern for the in those who provide the the National Health Service".

The document, published December, proposes to merge the 90 area health authorities and to replace them by 150 and 180 district units.

The college protests document should be accompanied by prior relation to staff in Nurses and had to suffer disruption to their because of the reorganisation 1974 and changes brought by the Salmon report should not be subjected upheavals again.

While the college supports the abolition of the of administration, it whether the plan will proposed £30m.

"There will be impact twice as many new health districts as currently e the cost of maintaining unlikely to result in a savings", it says.

The college does not the document's assert there are too many ad tors in all disciplines, that the Royal Commi the National Health Service found no evidence in the establish too many administrati in nursing above t sister level.

The commission ha that the proportion in these administrative fallen over the years.

It welcomes the plan to simplify the structure also to reduce the me of healthcare providers. It hoped that the new structure, effected without und and with the minimum harrassment for staff.

"The NHS cannot repeat the loss of exp personnel it suffered if the result of the disrupt characterized the rear of the service."

**Hospital serv to be cut on TUC action**

By Our Health Service Correspondent

Hospitals will provide reduced service on May 1, day of action.

The Government's policies because of a yesterday by the Conference of Health Service Employees (Cohse) to support an emergency cover.

The National Union of Employees has already on its 75,000 nursing to stop work unless providing vital services to protest deputations to health authority marches and demonstra

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## New: Wide-body bus trips to Hamburg and Munich.



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## Protests as stag is shot in front of children

By Lucy Hodges

A communist group, which supports the IRA, yesterday mounted a campaign against alleged police harassment of its members.

The group, known as Hands off Ireland, says 16 of its members have been arrested in the past year and claims it is part of a concerted effort to prevent its views being heard.

The police vigorously deny that.

The latest four arrests came over the Easter weekend when the group was picketing Lynton police station in support of two provisional Sinn Fein members being held there under the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

The two men, Jim Reilly, and Gerry MacLochlainn, have been charged with conspiracy to cause explosions in the Lynton area and elsewhere, and were moved to Bedford jail. Pickets were demonstrating outside the prison last night.

Sunday's demonstration was

the sixth in a daily series of pickets at Lynton police station and the Hands off Ireland group claims it was the largest and noisiest of the six, with more than 40 people taking part.

Mr Terry Marlowe, spokesman for the group, said its members were demonstrating at the top of a ramp beside the station. Later they saw policemen gathering inside, who suddenly rushed out at them.

"There was no opportunity to try to leave without trouble," Mr Marlowe said. "The police attacked, kicked and pushed the demonstrators down the ramp."

Five people were arrested, but a youth aged 16 was released later. The rest were detained in separate cells for 16 hours.

The Lynton four complain that they had no food or liquid until the early hours of Monday morning, when they were given small and inedible portions of porridge with no milk or sugar.

Mr Kelly began kicking out.

They were all charged the night under Section 4 of the Public Order Act with insulting, threatening or behaviour. They were on bail to appear at Magistrates' Court on May 1.

The group says 12 officers have been arrested since April, and since last April arrests are too frequent to occur in too many districts to be considered unusual," he said.

The police deny that.

Inspector Reginald Finn, the Lynton police, said he never heard of the group.

"They are not being singled out," he said. "This is an inflicted martyrdom."

The Hands off Ireland campaign is more militant than Troops Out. Its Movement seeks the same end. It is of the Revolutionary Communist Group, which was formed activists expelled from Socialist Workers Party.

Richard Newman, aged 20, a labourer, of Bush Farm, Minstead, Hertfordshire, pleaded guilty to assaulting Patrick O'Neill, causing him grievous bodily harm, another charge of assault, and causing a breach of the peace. He was given a six-month jail sentence, suspended for two years, fined £60, bound over for two years, and ordered to pay £150 costs.

Denis Holbrook, aged 21, of Tristan Close, Calshot, Hampshire, who admitted assaulting causing a breach of the peace, was remanded on bail for a social report.

John Ship, aged 58, of Harts Close, Southampton, admitted stealing a hunting horn and was fined £10 and bound for two years.

Dennis O'Neill, aged 21, of 158 Clarendon Road, Dorset, who pleaded guilty to causing a breach of the peace, was given an absolute discharge and also bound for two years.

John Ship, aged 58, of Harts Close, Southampton, admitted assaulting a hunting horn and was fined £10 and bound for two years.

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## WEST-EUROPE

## Greek party is alerted to prepare for early general election

From Mario Modiano  
Athens, April 8

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the main opposition leader in Greece, has issued an urgent circular to the regional organizations of his party, the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok), asking them to prepare for a general election in June.

Elections are not due until November, 1981, but if Parliament fails to muster the majority needed to elect the next President before May 19, the Chamber must be dissolved and elections held within 30 days.

Most people expect Mr Constantine Karamanlis as head of state exceeds by far the popularity of his own party which polled in the last elections just over 41 per cent.

A recent opinion poll gave 51 per cent in favour of Mr Karamanlis as President against 35, and 14 per cent don't know—sixty-four ratio of actual votes. Even more significant was the fact that a third of those questioned who said they were Pasok supporters, chose Mr Karamanlis.

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Most people expect Mr Constantine Karamanlis as head of state exceeds by far the popularity of his own party which polled in the last elections just over 41 per cent.

A candidate must receive 200 votes to be elected in the first two ballots, or 180 in the third and last. Mr Karamanlis's party, the ruling New Democracy, controls 174 seats out of 300 in Parliament.

Mr Papandreou, who is confident that Pasok's popularity has grown since the elections of 1977, asserts that this Parliament has no right to elect a president, since it no longer reflects the will of the electorate.

Pasok has, therefore, vowed that its 93 Deputies will abstain from the presidential election. The pro-Moscow Communist Party which has 11 Deputies, has also indicated it will not support Mr Karamanlis.

This would rule out the possibility that Mr Karamanlis could be elected in the first or second ballot, while in the third he would need support from at least six deputies of the smaller parties or independents. Such support would not be too difficult in a secret vote, especially when the dreaded alternative is to go to the polls at once.

The fact is that the number

## France closing gates on many immigrants

From Ian Murray  
Paris, April 8

France prides itself on being the home of 142,000 politically undesirable people. They are the refugees from all continents—except Australia—who have sought to seek asylum here.

Down the years France has been the natural hiding place for dissidents whatever their nationality. New laws and circumstances, however, are beginning to make the "welcome" on the part outside the door of the Refugee Commission look a trifle faded.

Numerically one important change is the end of the need to give political asylum in Spanish. Since the death of Franco the French Government has decided that only a few Basques from Spain can properly be classified as refugees for political reasons.

More significant, however, is the clampdown imposed since 1974, on the entry in France of virtually all foreign workers. Until then it was possible for any national to come to France to try to find work. Since then all such immigration has stopped.

As a result an increasing number of people have been arriving in France claiming that they are political refugees and seeking in consequence not only the right of entry but the right to a grant to ride them over the first few difficult months in a new country.

In the past only an average of six per cent of those applying for political refugee status were turned down and 10 per cent of those were still allowed in on appeal. In the past couple of years, however, six per cent has grown to 13 per cent as the Refugee Commission discovers a higher and higher proportion of applicants are merely fleeing from the economic difficulties in their country and have no political need for asylum.

## Terrorists say army secrets found in computer raid

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, April 8

A French "direct action" terrorist group says it has military and counter-espionage information which was stolen in a raid last weekend on the offices of the Philips company in Toulouse.

"What we have discovered will be disclosed in the next few days. We will not stop at that," the group said in a telephone statement today.

The "Direct Action Organization" of March 27-28, which suffered the arrest of 23 members in Paris and Marseilles on March 29, is claiming responsibility for the destruction of computer programs that had taken five years to work out and of data cards. It also sabotaged the computers. It alleged that the programs were for the use of the armed forces and of the French counter-espionage organization.

The destruction of the computer programs and damage to the computers at the Philips company was the work of specialists, the police immediately concluded. Those responsible neglected several valuable instruments which could easily have been removed from the premises and caused no apparent damage to other office equipment.

## OVERSEAS

A brief glimpse into a stagnant, airless pit called Shoubra—filled with people nourishing unfulfilled expectations.

## How the finer points of Egyptian politics are lost in the slums of Cairo

From Robert Fisk  
Cairo, April 8

The people of Shoubra were not too concerned about their President's talk at the White House today. Inflation has bitten too deeply into their lives for this hot-faced Cairo slum to care about the finer points of Palestinian autonomy or the sovereignty of east Jerusalem.

Everything off Ehab Street seems to be enveloped in a shroud of flies that clings tenaciously to donkeys, horses, old men, street sweepers, filthy children and the clutches of soldiery that doze around the derelict coffee house.

Stagnant pools and piles of rubbish litter the narrow, airless lanes. The mud-and-brick shacks built aimlessly on top of each other, bake in the midday sun. It provides a brief glimpse into the life of the poor.

Perhaps it is the mere human effort required to live in such a place that makes any political inquiry somehow offensive. Ask the inhabitants of this city within a city what they think about the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, and they stare at you with the eyes of children who want to know why the question was asked in the first place. Shoubra is not even the worst of Cairo's slums.

An old man walked over to the tea house this morning with his own answers. Unshaven and dressed in a torn galibie robe which was streaked with grime, he pulled himself up to his full height as if stature would add nobility to his words. "Listen," he said, "if you want to know what people feel about their life now, look over there."

He pointed to where a blind woman, dressed in black, sat in the filthy road, cradling a naked baby in her arms, its tiny body carpeted with flies. "The people here," the old man said, "have to eat dust." There was a murmur of assent from the young men at the broken table next door. One of them sucked continually on a bubble pipe—a young man with a goatee beard who never took his eyes off us.

He had spent two years at technical college learning to be

a television engineer, but he complained that the work had been theoretical and that no one would employ him. If you think that things are getting better for these people," he said, "ask them how they cope with 45 per cent inflation. Ask us how we can afford to buy a sack of flour that costs three (Egyptian) pounds (about £2.50 sterling), two years ago but costs eight pounds now. We are overtaxed by prices."

Another young man, this time with a trim moustache and well-fed features, nodded silently. He was suspicious of strangers and surveyed the road several times before committing himself. "When the Government says that things are going to get better for us, he announced, "these are just words. We cannot stop inflation and the people here are getting poorer and poorer. In just two years, the price of meat has risen from one pound, 20 piasters (about £1.10) to two pounds and 80 piasters (£2.60) a kilo."

He looked around him again. "I am a butcher," he said, "and I can tell you that the Government are making money out of us." Government ministers just came from a dinner there, and they are a profit. How do you think we sell?"

A boy suddenly ran into our little group and whispered something to the old man. He turned smartly on his heels and walked away. So did the butcher and the youth with the bubble pipe. Two soldiers at the next table, sleeping on their chairs in the heat, had woken up and were taking an interest in the conversation.

There is, of course, no definitive figure for Egypt's inflation rate and butchers are unlikely to provide documentary evidence of alleged ministerial corruption. But it is the fact that such improbity is believed to exist that is important, for it fuels a popular anger that is unlikely to be assuaged, much longer, by President Sadat's promises of progress. To some Shoubra seems to be filled with people nourishing unfulfilled expectations.

Even those who do not like their governments, for example, smile at the idea of American economic assistance. In a tenement near the Nile, a middle-aged woman in a bright yellow flower-patterned dress bemoaned her one-room home and two years ago David, her husband, left for it. They are not impressed by military cooperation. Nor will they endorse a new economy that provides new homes a month population is recorded at a rate of 100,000. And if the import of consumer goods is restricted, when Shoubra is still deeper into debt.

She smiled apologetically before she asked. Because, she knew, the answer.

The older men were more reserved, repeatedly articulating their poverty to the whimsical nature of Aladdin's dream of wealth, while the small business men—black fellows in grocery stores who smoked American cigarettes—insisted that they had managed to make ends meet steadily more efficiently of late despite inflation. And there were more than a few of all ages who agreed that the reality of a peace treaty was something worth achieving.

"I no longer have to be a white-painted Transvaal rafter over the River Street and sea unique bad taste one through the slums of

## Israeli mood hardens after kibbutz raid

From Christopher Walker  
Jerusalem, April 8

Sights are growing that yesterday's Palestinian raid on a border kibbutz will strengthen the hand of the hardline cabinet if Israel's coalition cabinet meets tomorrow to establish a negotiating position for the Washington talks with President Carter.

Political observers claim that the emotional shock of the attack on a children's dormitory will reduce the chances that Mr Begin, the Prime Minister, will be willing or able to offer any substantive concessions to Egypt on Palestinian autonomy.

This view was reinforced by a senior Foreign Ministry official who said the nature and timing of the attack by the Iraqi-backed Arab Liberation Front would strengthen Israel's position in the autonomy talks, now at a complete deadlock.

He added: "Anything which goes beyond Israel's perception of autonomy may bring in just those elements which did what they did at kibbutz Misgav Am."

In a speech to American Jewish leaders in Jerusalem, Mr Begin also linked the attack with international understanding of Israel's security needs. He hinted that it had justified Israel's unpopular stand on such subjects as autonomy and settlements in occupied Arab territories.

"Evil men who are bent on the destruction of Israel carried out that barbaric crime," Mr Begin told his audience. "It is really a warning to us as far as our future security is concerned. We have known it for years. Perhaps now some others will understand it better than they did in the past."

All three leading semi-official papers in Cairo chose to launch separate editorials attacks on Israel's position on autonomy. El Ahrar attacked Israel for starting new settlements on the occupied West Bank just before the Washington talks, due to open tonight between President Carter and President Sadat.

This afternoon Mr Begin flew to the isolated kibbutz less than a mile from the Lebanon border, to join the hundreds attending the funeral of the two Israelis killed by the Arab gunmen. They were Mr Sammy Shanni, the popular kibbutz secretary, and a boy aged two and a half, who was shot some time before Israeli troops stormed the building and freed five children and one adult. The five Arabs were shot dead in the attack.

Senior military officers have begun an urgent investigation to determine how the Arabs penetrated the formidable electronic border fence which guards Israel's northern border from neighbouring Lebanon.

The ease with which the Palestinians gained access to Misgav Am, one of the most heavily guarded settlements in Israel, has caused considerable anxiety among the security-conscious public. It is expected to lead to a general tightening of precautions in outlying settlements.

Many officers, politicians and newspaper editors have laid much of the blame at the door of the United Nations. They have accused Unifil (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon), and specifically the Irish and Nigerian battalions, of failing to police adequately the rugged country through which the Arabs must have penetrated.

But the United Nations has pointed out that hours before the kibbutz raid, Irish soldiers

were attacked by the Israeli-backed Christian militias who run the illegal buffer zone along the north Israeli border.

I understand that United Nations officials argued forcibly with Israeli authorities that the task of Unifil soldiers had been hampered seriously by the "unprovoked violence" of the militiamen.

In a speech to the Knesset's foreign affairs and defence committee, Mr Ezer Weizman, the Defence Minister, disclosed that Israeli troops made one unsuccessful attempt to storm the dormitory several hours before the final attack and one soldier was killed.

In a speech to the Knesset's foreign affairs and defence committee, Mr Ezer Weizman, the Defence Minister, disclosed that Israeli troops made one unsuccessful attempt to storm the dormitory several hours before the final attack and one soldier was killed.

Yesterday's measures, in themselves, change nothing. Trade between the two countries had come to a standstill already, and the Iranian diplomats here served no useful purpose.

Iranians living here will be expelled as their visas expire and those trying to enter the country will not be admitted.

The president's decision to break diplomatic relations and to impose formal economic sanctions against Iran has met with widespread support, though Mr Carter's rivals in the presidential election criticize it for being too little and too late.

The Administration had tried an early show of strength by

paying for next year's crop, when they fear higher prices for fuel, fertilizers and labour.

Quantities of tobacco were sold last year, partly because of low prices, and it was feared that they may depress the market when they come up for sale again this year.

Britain, industry sources said, was the big hope. It was traditionally the main outlet for the crop, but its share fell sharply under sanctions.

Royal visit: The Prince of Wales will visit the Glen Norah African township and inspect former nationalist guerrillas in Bulawayo during a three-day stay for Zimbabwe independence celebrations next week.

Prince Charles is due to arrive on Wednesday next week to meet Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, and other government leaders, a spokesman for Lord Soames, the Governor, said today.

Guerrillas return: Almost 2,500

Iranian consulates in New York, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Chicago are also being closed. There are a total of 55 diplomatic missions, and when they are gone only the Iranian delegation in New York will remain.

In all this, however, France's considerable international role in providing a refuge for people in real distress must not be overlooked. Next month alone about 5,000 refugees from Southeast Asia are due in France, bringing to 70,000 the number from that area who have been welcomed here in the past five years.

Salisbury tobacco market comes out into the open

Salisbury, April 8.—The Rhodesian tobacco market reopened to the scrutiny of outsiders here today after 15 years behind sealed doors.

The tobacco auction opened its season with press and official visitors mingling with tobacco farmers, chancing auctioneers and speculating buyers.

Tobacco continued to be one of Rhodesia's most important exports in spite of sanctions, which were circumvented through clandestine dealings.

But the complicated deals usually through expensive middlemen left the country with less profit than it could have expected.

Representatives of foreign firms, and buyers representing British, American and West European companies attended the sales at two auction floors today.

Facts about recent years are hard to come by. Mr Don Bullock, the president of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Tobacco Association, said: "History starts on January 1 this year as far as we are concerned."

Loss in potential income since

Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zaire guerrillas have returned to Rhodesia from their bases in Zambia over the past week, diplomatic sources said today.

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and their safety, their health and their future—have been our central concern. We have made every effort to obtain their release on honourable, peaceful and humanitarian terms, but the Iranians have refused to release them or to improve the conditions under which they are being held captive.

The events of the last few days have revealed a new and significant dimension of this matter. The militants controlling the embassy have stated they are willing to turn the hostages over to the Government of Iran, but the Government has refused to take custody of them. This lays the full responsibility of both Khomeini and the Revolutionary Council for the continued illegal and outrageous holding of the Iranian hostages.

"The only way we can get approval to withdraw money from banks in Iran to finance their education is through these consular offices," he said.

"At the end of the day it will be up to the Foreign Office to pay," he told *The Times*.

"And it will have to be done on a reciprocal basis."

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ERSEAS

## Gandhi offer of talks students leading Assam disturbances

By Richard Wigg

fresh attempt to pacify the north-eastern state of Assam Gandhi today urged a so-called "foreign" issue there to be solved by mutual consensus.

Indian Prime Minister expressed her sympathy people of Assam, though whom under determined leadership are in of a week-long programme of passive resistance, state government officials functioning and primitive oil supplies from the rest of the country. Gandhi told the Assamese leaders that she would then discuss with them the supplies of Assam oil", she said.

Yet her advisers had been saying that the picketing of Assam's pipelines, started last December, could no longer be tolerated for it was crippling the entire economy of eastern India. Almost half of India's domestic oil production is in Assam.

Last week the governor had offered Assam a compromise on the "foreign nationals"—those immigrants, chiefly from Bangladesh, West Bengal and Nepal who have settled in Assam over the last three decades, taking local land and jobs and getting themselves on the electoral rolls.

However, the students, who have spearheaded the regional agitation in which many came from Assam's villages are participating, refused to accept 1967 as the base year for deleting "foreigners" from the electoral rolls and 1971 as the cut-off date for deporting them from Assam. They insisted on 1951.

Violent agitation between the two groups living in Assam often aggravated by Hindu-Muslim rivalries, caused about 90 deaths over the past six months.

union realism boosts profits and wages

## Japan's steel is dominant

By Hazelhurst

an 8 per cent wage increase. Management has made an initial offer of 6.4 per cent. This would mean that the average wage of a Japanese steel worker would rise by £20 a month to £549.

Observers of previous talks believe that both sides will eventually settle for about 7 per cent.

"We are setting a realistic target in the circumstances," the spokesman for the trade unions said. "According to government estimates the consumer price index will rise by 6.4 per cent during the fiscal year. As a result we are asking for 8 per cent, to improve the life of our members."

Mr Akira Sawazaki, a spokesman for the labour division of the Japan Iron and Steel Association, representing management, pointed out that the industry had its last strike in 1957.

"It lasted 19 days. And then both sides got tired of it. We realized that both the industry and the unions would suffer. Since then we have always settled issues through a policy of cooperation."

As a consequence, Japan is now the world's largest producer of steel. Last year Japan's efficient



A mask and mufflers help protect two cyclists from some traffic hazards during New York's Tube strike.

## At least 12 die in wave of violence across Turkey

Ankara, April 8.—Terrorists shot and critically wounded an American from Assam's villages are participating, refused to accept 1967 as the base year for deleting "foreigners" from the electoral rolls and 1971 as the cut-off date for deporting them from Assam. They insisted on 1951.

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## Water test alarm at American nuclear plant

From Clive Cookson  
of The Times Higher Education Supplement  
Washington, April 8

Slightly radioactive water has been detected for the first time in test wells bored near the damaged Unit Two nuclear reactor at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania.

The discovery raised fears that the reactor's containment building which holds 600,000 gallons of highly radioactive cooling water, might have begun to leak. But officials at the plant said a more likely and less worrying explanation was seepage from a storage tank holding mildly radioactive water from the undamaged Unit One reactor, which had been shut down since the accident at Unit Two in March, 1979.

The test wells contained two to five times more Tritium—the radioactive isotope of hydrogen than normal water. However these levels are only 10 per cent of the United States Government standard for drinking water. No contamination of the Susquehanna river nearby has been detected.

More samples will now be taken closer to the base of the Unit Two building, in an effort to determine whether water is in fact leaking through the 4ft thick steel lined walls of the containment area.

## Refugee women allege forcible birth control

By Kelly

April 8  
Kampuchea refugee

Thailand say they only been forced to live at a time when hoping for children lost families, to Western diplomats in Thailand.

As no evidence that had physically been have injections but diplomats and aid the women had bed very hard".

men had been told without first having and had been warned would receive no medical supplementary diet came pregnant.

They health officials had been particularly heavy-handed with the contraception programme at the Kampot refugee holding centre in Chantaburi province, south-east of Bangkok, an aid official said.

Some of the couples had been trying to have babies to replace families they had lost but now those hopes had been dashed at least for the three months the injection remained effective.

Thai authorities while unaware of the problems admit that some senior officials fearing a big increase in the refugee population had proposed compulsory birth control.

It has not been decided, however, if all future contraception programmes among refugees will be conducted by Dr Meechai Viravadiya, an inter-

nationalist known as "the planning pioneer". Dr Meechai, who has always opposed compulsory birth control, said today that he and his organization would begin operating at Kampot and at another camp of 7,000 Kampuchean refugees at Mai Rut, later this month.

They have already provided some 9,000 married women, about 50 per cent of the total, in the two biggest Kampuchean camps with contraceptives.

Most have been injected with Depo-Provera, a preparation developed in the United States but approved, according to Dr Meechai, by the World Health Organization.

"We are offering Kampuchean women the human rights already enjoyed by Thai and Western women—the right to choose freely when to have children", Dr Meechai said.

"Every woman signs a consent form before receiving any sort of contraceptive. Everything is voluntary. The only objections have come from some foreign aid workers."

"They believe there should be no control on Khmer births, regardless of individual choice, because of population losses in recent years."

**Mortar shelling:** Two Kampuchean were killed and seven wounded when a mortar shell exploded in a refugee camp on Thailand's eastern border.

The English-language newspaper Bangkok Post quoted Thai military sources as saying that the shell was fired by Vietnamese troops from a post about four miles inside Kampuchea.—Reuter.

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After his first official contact with China, he wrote a letter to Mr Deng Xiaoping, the deputy Prime Minister, expressing the hope that a group of Chinese musicians would tour Britain.

Peking has opened its doors more and more to Chinese living abroad who wish to visit the country or resettle here. Regular appeals are made to them, such as the publication of this interview, to contribute towards China's modernisation.

Fu Tsong, who has since returned to China, said he found "the minds of my musician friends more emancipated".

"Both my father and I would have had to escape each other. This was unavoidable. So I was forced to leave," he said.

"About my leaving, I always felt full of regret and anguish. After all, I am one of millions of intellectuals in China. They had a marvellous feeling for me."

He told the magazine that their isolation until recently was not a "major problem". He intended making further visits to China in the future.—Agence France-Presse.

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## THE ARTS

Country Music Festival  
Wembley Arena

## Robert Shelton

For the twelfth year running, the wild north-west of London was the Easter weekend setting for a marathon that welded a country fair with a hooncon, an audience cowboy masquerade with a performers' style parade. The festival presented more than 22 hours of some of the most tangy and heartfelt country music and singing ever rounded up into one corral.

The event had a down-home community texture even though its scope could command tall Texan hyperbole. Some 57 acts from six countries proffered hundreds of songs and instrumental for a record total of 37,500 ticket holders. Marlboro Cigarettes sponsored the event, produced by its founder, the Cecil B. de Mille of British country music, Mervyn Conn. BBC TV will broadcast eight 40-minute programmes of the proceedings.

Eight kindred live shows in five European venues will be seen by 42,000 people and, according to Mr Conn, the European television audience will number about 100 million.

As heard here, the breadth of style is so diverse that definitions of country music founder. It can be a "specialist music", a commercial outgrowth of folk music, rooted in tradition. At its other extreme, country can be almost contentless rock, or a mass-appeal pop balladry that remains free of its redneck, honk-and-holler stereotypes.

The themes of white folk's soul" encompass sin and salvation, love and loss, the everyday grit and grime of work and family, the lure of the road and inevitably trains, prison and mother.

Weathering all four nights was something of an endurance

This review is reprinted from yesterday's later editions

## Sandringham behind closed doors

Motherdear  
Birmingham Rep

## Ned Chaillet

The phrase "the sweep of history" seems to mean something different to Royce Ryton. I think he sees it as somebody with a room jutting down royal gossip in a cupboard while wars, revolutions and assassinations happen elsewhere. Since we are in one of the golden ages of gossip his historical vision is likely to be popular and at the moment I can think of no one who writes more stately soap opera.

With Motherdear he is back with Britain's royal family, casting a less than smitten eye over the beloved figure of Princess Alexandra of Denmark, the wife and later queen of Edward VII. No mother, it seems, ever inspired more love and devotion in her children, nor more admiration in her subjects. Her beauty and charm were legendary and Mr Ryton projects her young daughter, Victoria, warily to explain that Motherdear was "more youthful and amusing than she could ever hope to be". He prepares the way for Tertia's fate which is to be Alexandra's nanny in her second childhood, but Mr Ryton is to show little sympathy for the trainee.

In the splendour of a single room at Sandringham Mr Ryton chips steadily away at Alexandra's image. She can be heard outside the door as he writes.

test, yet there were many invigorating highlights. On Friday, the featured artist was Charley Pride, country's amiable leading black bandleer. Glittery Stella Parton was arresting, but more image and flash than substance. The magnificent voice of Janie Friske was most impressive. A special triumph was scored by Jimmy C. Newman and Cajun Country, who do south Louisiana accordion-driven waltz and two-step dances. Newman's discovery, Wayne Benson Landry, aged 16, won an ovation for his fiddle pyrotechnics, especially on "Orange Blossom Special". Ronnie Prophet was a nimble, Ronny Prophet was a nimble, witty compere.

Saturday night saw three venerated elders, Ray Acuff, Kitty Wells and Bill Monroe, the "Father of Bluegrass," in evergreen form. An audience favourite was Boxcar Willie, a hobo figure, whose train-whistle sounds and songs took listeners back evocatively to the frontier. Charlie McCoy's mouth-harp was another compelling instrumental novelty.

Sunday's show was slow to kindle, but Brenda Lee, a child star of the fifties, proved that her energy and dynamism are still intact. The reunion of the three Blaser Brothers moved the audience visibly, and Bobby Bare's well-crafted "outlaw" music was projected very well indeed. The evening closed on a high point with Charlie Rich's country-inflected blues songs.

The finale, on Monday night, stressed contemporary country offshoots. Emmylou Harris, long a festival favourite, showed how the grand tradition can be extended with taste. Commander Cody and the Coasters spanned the generation gap with modern ideas, while Don Everly spanned the same gap with his durable hit. The chic West Coast stars, the Bellamy Brothers, were successfully received as they displayed the mainstream possibilities of country-based pop.

Weathering all four nights was something of an endurance

## Songster bursting from obscurity

At one of those functions where strangers are expected to flash their identity to strangers with name tags, Jerry Leiber not unreasonably wore one which said: "Hello, my name is Jerry Leiber". The first person he spoke to took a look at Leiber, read his name and said: "That's not very funny." By the end of the day, after hours of cold stares from people in the music business, Leiber discovered that his tag was considered in bad taste since he had been presumed dead for years.

In the music business, it is clear that his name stood for something even if people failed to notice how active he remains. Outside the business, his name might be more obscure since it appears most often in very small print next to the name of Mike Stoller under the song titles on records. But the names of Leiber and Stoller have appeared so often on so many million-selling records, that any obscurity was bound to come to an end. For London theatre audiences, it should come to an end with Ned Sherrin's latest musical celebration, *Only in America*, which opens tonight at the Round House and offers over 50 Leiber and Stoller songs ranging from the inescapably familiar such as "Hound Dog" and "Stand By Me" to some virtually unknown titles.

The music is Stoller's and the words are Leiber's. For 30 years they have been writing together since they met in Los Angeles when they were both 17, and the songs they have written have grown from blues to classic rock 'n' roll to the cabaret despair of Peggy Lee's "Is That All There Is?" Sherrin, with David Yakir and Susan Crawford, has chosen songs from the 1950s for the most part, using only the lyrics and the music without a linking text to present a day of teenage comedy, pathos and lust. He has preserved a few parent-adult pieces for Val Prince and Beatrice Reading.

Teenage America in 1959 was very much as Leiber's words suggest: a place of black-leather jackets and drugstore cowboys matching adenoidal harmonies to songs like the Coasters' love-hungry "Searchin'", the rumbling "Charlie Brown" and "Love Potion No 9". All those were Leiber and Stoller songs, as were many of Elvis Presley's hits such as "Love Me" and "Jailhouse Rock". Right now in London the Lambretta's top-ton record "Poison Ivy" is a re-fashioned Coasters song and when Leiber and his eldest son walked into the pub across from the Round House directly after arriving from New York, it was playing on the juke-box.

For all that the music is theirs, Only in America is not a Leiber and Stoller project.

**Ain't Many Angels**

BBC 2

## Stanley Reynolds

The BBC is doing a tribute to Anna Scher's children's theatre in Islington this week, with *Ain't Many Angels*, a sort of do-it-yourself musicals on BBC 2 last night, and a *Man Alive* documentary tomorrow reporting on Miss Scher's work and on a trip the Islington children took to Belfast, where the irrepressibly bubbling Miss Scher worked her magic by getting both Roman Catholic and Protestant children to join in theatre games with her London



Jerry Leiber, no longer just a name

Leiber sees it as a gift from "Hound Dog" in 1952. Leiber made one attempt at musical theatre without Stoller, commissioned by Jerome Robbins to write the lyrics for a version of Brecht's *The Exception and the Rule* with music by Leonard Bernstein. Two

thirds of the way through, the project collapsed through difficulties with the book; some of Bernstein's music made its way into his Mass while Leiber took his lyrics back to Stoller. When another project collapsed, a "black follies" for London, Leiber and Stoller made a "blood pact" not to let any more projects fail.

"We're going to be much more in charge than we have been in the theatre area. We always figured they knew more than we did, we'll just write

the excellent singing and dancing was punctuated by a agony with the characters letting verbal abuse fly unhampered by either burgeoning good manners or the finer shades of acting. The world had much of *Aladdin*. Schools were written by Alan Brody and Ken Howard, two growing-up professionals, and, although the script was credited to them, Anne Scher and Charles Zeroff, there was obviously a lot of improvisation by the teenagers who performed it.

No one can gainsay Miss Scher's good work in getting the kids off the streets, in indeed, in turning them into actors of a high standard. But her acting style is limited. It is all broad and boudoirish. Any viewing of the *Man Alive* film will see that this is exactly the style. Miss Scher, teacher

and agent for her children.

The heavy manner, which

seems to be the hallmark of the Scher theatre, was seen quite clearly in *Ain't Many Angels*, where any pause in

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## SPORT

Racing:

## Dissenters nowhere to be found as Nureyev displays his brilliance

From Michael Phillips  
Racing Correspondent  
Paris, April 8

The equine Nureyev danced his way into clear favouritism for this year's 2,000 Guineas at Maisons-Laffitte today when he put away with the Prix Diebel, the traditional French trial for the Guineas, over a straight seven furlongs. Critics of this bonny little horse, who cost only £1,000 when he was born, might have said he had no notion of what was the case. It is not so much what he accomplished but the way that he did it that was so captivating. In brief it was pure magic.

Nureyev slaughtered the runner-up, Vheric, by six lengths—a margin that looked nearer 10 to 12 furlongs, who had already had a race that speed was barely only 4½ below him in the French Free Handicap, having won the Critérium de Maisons-Laffitte last autumn. All in all today's performance was the sort that the connections of Moretton must have been hoping for when they Park last Saturday. But they were to be disappointed. Nor so the Nureyev entourage.

The reaction of the English bookmakers present was much the same as ours. They were deeply impressed. Bill's, among others, was so captivated that he cut Nureyev's price for the 2,000 to only 5/4. You can still get 2 to 1 with both Coral and Ladbrokes, but not whether the colt will last for long if the gallic fervour which was so apparent this afternoon persists. I might add that it was infectious. A French connection remarked to me: "This could easily be the horse of the century."

If that was going a bit far, consider what the colt's jockey, Philippe Baudot, had to say. "He is a real champion, the best that

I have ever ridden", and Pacquet has certainly been on several top-class horses in his time. There were not many around this afternoon prepared to undermine Nureyev's popularity publicly.

The cool trainer, François Boutin, was positive. "He can do absolutely anything, you can put him anywhere at any time and he will do precisely what you want. That is the hallmark of real class," he told me.

Boutin went on, with a particularity more touch than thought, "I feel particularly sorry for poor Peter". He was referring, of course to Peter Walwyn who together with the representatives of the British Bloodstock Agency initially singled out and then bought Nureyev in the United States two years ago for £100,000 on behalf of the Grosvenor shipping magnate, Stavros Miarhos, Forger VAT, but for the dreaded virus Walwyn would still be training Nureyev now.

During the winter a bid of \$5m for a 50 per cent stake in Nureyev was in the pipeline, one of five rejected in its cancellation. The man who made that offer was present today and I cannot help thinking that, hearing in mind current events, he must be regretting not going through with it. Nureyev is not the Northern Dancers are. He is an athlete though, and in the paddock he looked an absolute picture, the sort you would expect to see in a gallery far away in a gallery in the Louvre.

In the race Pacquet was content to lie in last position until only two furlongs from home, knowing doubtless what was under him. The last few furlongs were equally finished last—but at least she came through her preparatory race in exemplary fashion and she is entitled to be among the market leaders for her classic in what is a very open year.

Afterwards, neither had any reason to alter their opinion. Fréjal looked well and won well. She may not have beaten much—indeed, she looked as if she might be a little short of peak fitness. But Uncle Bing was through the Prix Impératrice. "I think that she is a good filly, and François is certainly very hot on her too," was how Miarchos's racing manager, Philip Hayes-Galeys, assessed Fréjal before length.

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For Uncle Bing's other rival, Draughton, was disappointing behind Chirnallah at Cheltenham. Road Head ran a stoothered race when runner-up to Carrow Boy at Liverpool but in receipt of only 2lb more to go clear at Newbury.

After winning in fine style at Warwick and the National Hunt Festival, Showball Sailor could

find only third to Teplopole at Ascot last week. However, Bob

Turner, the eight-year-old, is well

set to beat Doubly Royal by

length at Haydock on Saturday.

Rival to go clear, Walwyn, who

had probably disengaged over

Chirnallah, was present to see his chosen gelding and has lost a lot of head. She observes to this home-spun philosophy that when you are in the saddle, you can't go with a smile, and go on to the next tournament. It does not however lesser her burning will to win.

She is a natural, upright

golfer never having had a formal

lesson, and her life, her father's

two-hander, her mother's

but other than that she has

listened only occasionally to pro-

fessionals along the way, includ-

ing the one at Tufts University

where she studied for two years,

and the golf swing, as she calls it, was not as "flowy" as she

and Nixon as some, but there

is enviable power in the forehand

and strong leg action. These, her

she says, are the source of her

extraordinary ability to unleash drives and fair-

ways woods of awesome length and

accuracy. Male spectators tend to

shout their heads in disbelief and

the media, in fishing and

bridge.

Nancy was born in California

in 1957 and moved with her family

to New Mexico three days later.

Times were hard, as for many

people of Mexican descent, but

her grandmother, and one of the

first to make it big, taught her

how to play golf, and she soon

got involved in the local club.

She has since won the national

titles in women's amateur golf

and has twice won the British

Open Amateur.

She has also won the US Open

Amateur and the US Women's

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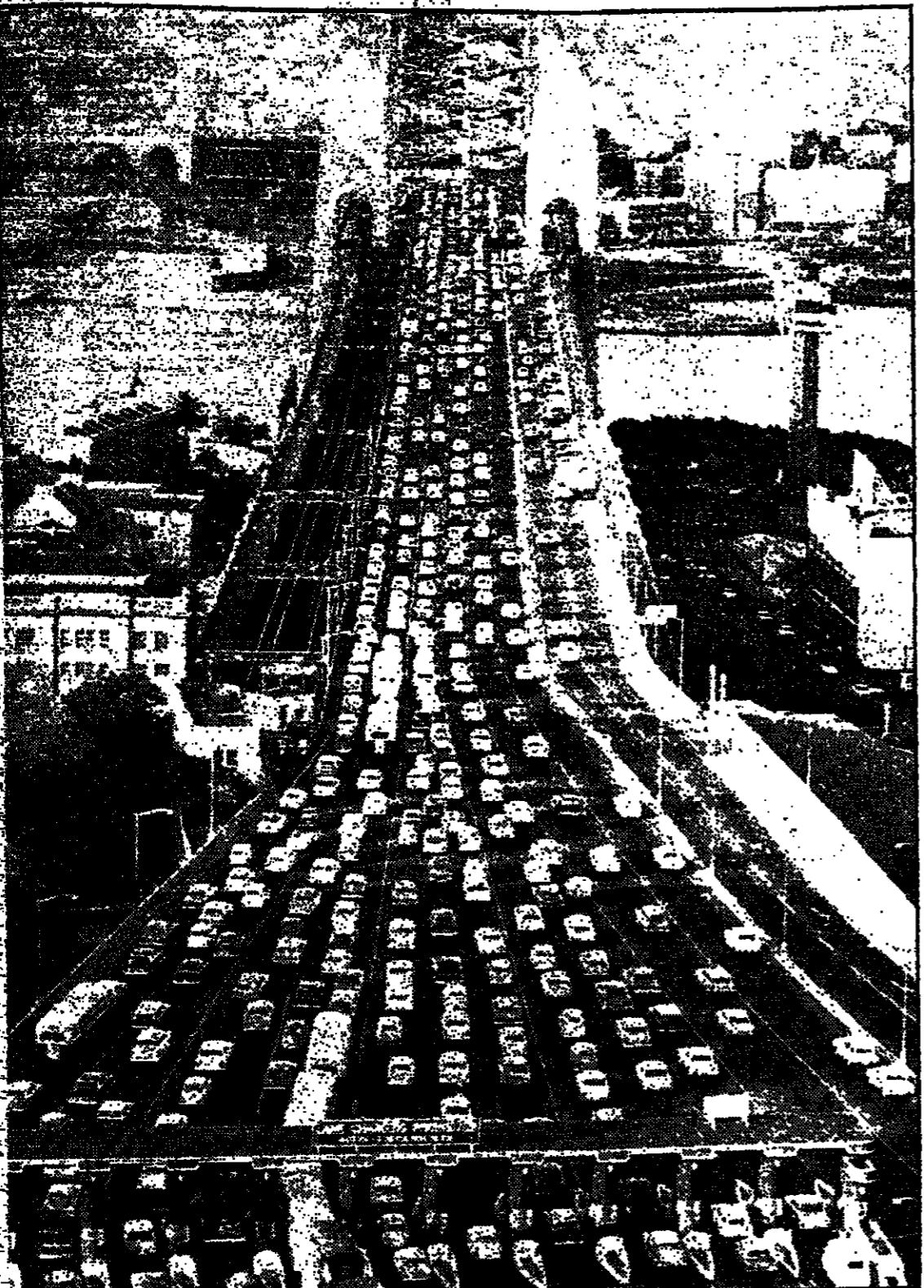
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Open Amateur.

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Open Amateur.

# NEW SOUTH WALES



One of the state's vital arteries is also a landmark: Sydney Harbour Bridge.

For the past four years an intense struggle has been in progress between the six Australian states to share foreign investment attracted to the country by its abundant natural resources and economic and political stability. State governments have launched international promotional campaigns and established new overseas offices to marshal international money into the states' respective development projects.

New South Wales, as the preliminary assurances from most populous state and two companies—Alumax, of having the most developed the United States, and Péchiney, of France—to participate as principal foreign partners in the establishment competition. Its Premier, Mr Neville Wran, has viewed the introduction of large-scale foreign investment as an economic and political necessity.

When he led the Labour Party to victory in May 1976 the state had the highest unemployment rate and was staggering out of the 1974-75 recession with one of the highest inflation rates. Mr Wran championed his free-trade local calls for greater foreign investment with visits to Britain, Germany, France and the United States. The Premier had highly attractive items for sale: coal and, relatively cheap and plentiful energy for high-energy-consuming industries.

On his return from his second tour he announced

that the New South Wales Government recently launched a programme to attract foreign and local investment into oil and base metal exploration, the coal industry having been the recipient of most investor interest in the mining industry.

These two projects were won by New South Wales against strong lobbying from Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia—the first two of which have larger established aluminium smelting facilities. As at October last year investment in New South Wales' manufacturing projects at either committed or in final feasibility stages constituted 43 per cent of the national total.

The total figure is \$3,145m with \$1,000m from the two proposed smelters and a fur-

ther \$230m for the doubling of the production capacity at the Alcan (Canadian-controlled) smelter, also near Newcastle. Under state government guidelines on foreign investment Australian investors must have a 50 per cent stake in new manufacturing development projects.

As almost all projects are undertaken with a 50 per cent foreign commitment, overseas groups are undertaking final feasibility studies or have agreed to participate in projects calling for an injection by them of at least \$1,500m.

New South Wales is the clear leader among the six states in terms of investment in manufacturing. Compared near Newcastle, with a 100 miles north of Sydney, with a capacity of \$1,000m.

This was the largest foreign investment in industrial project undertaken with a 50 per cent foreign commitment.

Although the New South Wales Government recently announced a programme to attract foreign and local investment into oil and base metal exploration, the coal industry has been the recipient of most investor interest in the mining industry.

The Japanese have been quick with offers for investment in the state's enormous coal reserves, attempting to secure supplies by equity participation and also to assume a more forceful role in pricing arrangements.

The Government last year announced the acquisition of the remaining 50 per cent in the state's largest coal miner, Clutha Developments, the

local offshoot of the giant Ludwig group of the United States. Wales has well-established rail and road networks, both of which are being expanded and modernized.

CRA (Cousinc Rio Tinto of Australia), the Australian arm of RTZ, is actively engaged in attempting to enlarge its representation in the New South Wales coal industry, having been thwarted in 1978 in a takeover bid for Coal and Allied Industries—one of the state's largest coalmining companies. There is a total of \$1,350m committed for investment in the industry before 1985 and here again almost 50 per cent of this sum would have offshore sources.

Apart from government-sponsored investment projects international companies during the past four years have consolidated already strong positions in a broad range of industries, with the notable exception of the iron and steel industry—controlled by the nation's largest company BHP—and the media.

Industrial sectors where foreign investment has been strongest are food and drink, secondary banking, textiles and chemical industries.

The relatively low cost of electricity for industry is the state's primary advantage over other states and indeed a large section of the industry.

The Government has committed \$1,000m during the next five years to expansion and development of hydro and coal-fired electricity plants, with a heavy emphasis on the latter.

As Australia's established industrial leader, New South

Wales has well-established rail and road networks, both of which are being expanded and modernized.

The state also has a demographic advantage, having one third of the nation's population of 13 million concentrated in three coastal cities—Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong. Shipping and port facilities in the three cities are being enlarged with new coal loaders under construction in Newcastle and Wollongong.

Botany Bay, south of Sydney, is being developed as the city's second port, handling primarily container freight and crude oil.

Although the state has a skilled labour force, its poor industrial record has certainly created caution in the minds of potential investors.

The coal industry in particular has been subject to heavy industrial dispute. During

the past 12 months there have been two lengthy strikes at Newcastle and Wollongong which have tied up coal exports.

While the possibility of industry nationalization at either federal or state level is highly remote, more left-leaning members of the Labour Party than Mr Wran favour more stringent controls of foreign investment.

They would favour a lower foreign participation than is allowed under foreign investment guidelines and a greater government say in export levels and pricing arrangements.

Raymond Bashford

The Australian

## Brewongle born again

The famous green slope that is the Sydney cricket ground Hill is under threat from a monster named Brewongle. Though its name indicates the monster might have stepped out of Lewis Carroll's Jabberwocky, Brewongle is far from an imaginary creature. It stands a little more than 150ft, brooding over the best known sports ground in New South Wales.

The massive concrete well-known for hurling

Brewongle stand, replacing a tumbledown wood and gorous, missiles. But in the

years ahead, their barbed iron structure by the same name, is the latest move to update the outmoded sporting facilities of New South Wales and its capital city. At a cost of \$5.6m the Brewongle stand has risen in 12 months to its near-completed imposing state, sweeping in a long curve between the Sydney cricket ground members' stand and the Hill.

The Hill's barrackers are well-known for hurling abuse and other, more dangerous, missiles. But in the

years ahead, their barbed comments will come from comfortably padded seats rather than from the beer-moistened grass.

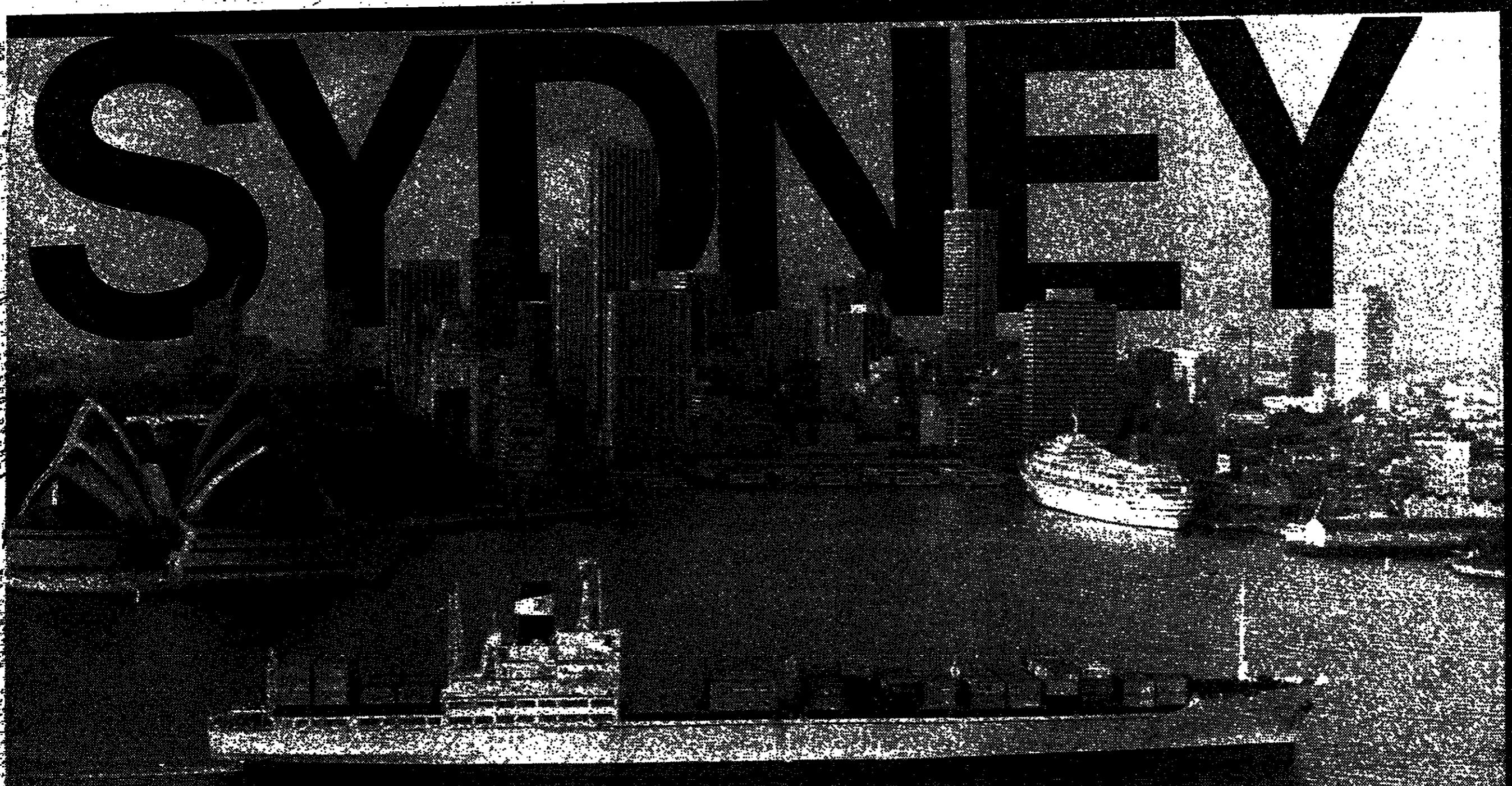
Though low on the rebuilding priority list, a grandstand seems certain to replace the Hill eventually. Meanwhile it remains a narrow space looked down on by the monster, Brewongle. With the new stand to be finished by the middle of this year, the capacity of the Sydney cricket ground will rise to 60,000,

probably still insufficient for the most important stadium in a sports-mad city.

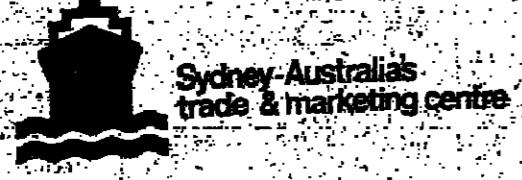
A proposal for a sporting complex at Homebush Bay, in Sydney's western suburbs, which was to have been the venue for the Olympic Games in 1988, has been shelved. Mr Neville Wran, the Premier of New South Wales, squashed any thought of Sydney staging the Olympics. The facilities are not available.

Most important representative soccer, rugby union,

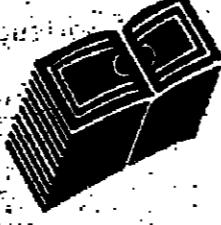
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# THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

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Coventry, Newcastle, Edinburgh.

Markets  
id 426.7 down 5.9  
its 64.97 up 0.23

Oil  
72.8 up 0.5

N  
91.8 unchanged

Up \$62

Sterling 18.1 to 18.1  
Euro \$ 19.7 to 19.1  
Euro £ 18.1 to 19.1

**BRIEF**

Germany  
News  
1,000m  
US

German Government  
borrowing DM1,000m  
United States to help  
year's budget

Action was said in  
day to have been  
at the weekend.  
details were dis-

Germany's current  
switched from a  
replan in 1978 to a  
deficit last year in  
a deficit in pros-

at start

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owner members of  
the Independent  
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the interests of  
small and  
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Users and Plessey  
Applications and Office

**TV exports**  
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to secure Japanese  
in its efforts to re-  
Europe's colour  
industry. But it  
denied that it had  
a plan to restrict  
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**Investment**  
investment by  
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treaty.

**Consumption**  
European Commission  
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**Look for Spain**  
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(OECD) said  
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will continue its  
"negotiating trap"  
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**Move**  
My inquiries are  
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and Oswald, the  
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**Overseas**  
British plastics and  
parts group is paying  
for the Adams  
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plastic cutting tools  
distributed world-wide.

**Down**  
cost of living  
per cent to a  
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## PRICE CHANGES

Gold \$1113/16  
136.00 356  
106 to 477.00  
50 to 225.00  
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## Government rejects TUC plea for import curbs to safeguard industries

By Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor

In a wide-ranging statement which included a strong attack on the uncompetitiveness of the British car industry, the Government yesterday rejected TUC suggestions for greater use of import controls. The TUC has been pressing for controls to be brought into effect when agreed import ceilings for industrial sectors particularly at risk have been reached.

It would be "very much the wrong road" for an important trading nation such as Britain, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, said in a letter to Mr Len Murray, the TUC General Secretary.

Mr Nott was replying on behalf of Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, as well as his own department to a letter from Mr Murray earlier this month after the TUC Economic Committee had made a survey of industries most affected by increased imports.

The TUC had said that during last year imports of manufactured goods had increased by 16 per cent, which was 10 times the growth rate of manufactured exports. It suggested that import penetration ceilings, such as those established by some National Economic Development Office sector working parties, could be used to determine when import controls could be brought in, with selective government assistance also going to industries to help them make improvements to combat competition from imports.

Mr Nott said that although there were a number of special adverse factors last year, including the loss of markets such as Iran, the road haulage dispute and the pre-election boom sucking in imports, he was far from satisfied by Britain's trading performance.

Import penetration was only a symptom of wider economic problems and import controls would not cure the symptom — the disease — and they would do so in a way which would be likely to make the situation worse.

"The poor performance of this one sector significantly affects the overall trade figures. Indeed, if motor vehicles are excluded from the figures, the export/import ratio in 1979 deteriorated by only 1 per cent from its 1978 level."

**Post office  
seeks more  
scope for  
investment**

By Bill Johnstone

The Post Office's planned expenditure averaging £135m annually over the next five years, principally on new telecommunications equipment, has resulted in its seeking permission from the Government to exceed its £1,650m cash limit this year by £150m.

Sir William Barlow, the Post Office chairman, wants to stretch the corporation's borrowing powers to provide more flexibility, particularly for investment in new equipment. The request to extend the cash limit will be presented to the Government directly through Sir William, who was recently elected as chairman of the Nationalized Industries' Chairman's Group.

The extra £150m will be devoted largely to telecommunications improvements in the business sector to which the Post Office has been heavily committed this year with its launch of Prestel and the marketing of its digital telephone exchange, System X.

Over the coming five years the Post Office will be embarking on one of the biggest capital expenditure programmes in Europe to meet the expected huge growth in telephone traffic. The volume of local calls in the period 1980-85 is forecast to increase by 38 per cent and trunk calls by 52 per cent.

The Post Office pride to have 67 telephones per head of population by 1984, more than 25 per cent higher than the comparable figure for 1979.

The sources said Iran's central bank had been seeking an early trial date and a possible verdict before the British courts began their summer recess.

A spokesman for Bank Mellat

Iran, the Iranian nationalized bank acting as the central bank's London agent, said

there were no further instruc-

While the Government had provided more investment funds to £1 for this year the bigger concern was to improve productivity and performance in the sector as a whole. Ford's sub-Kingdom could be reduced if substantial imports into the United Kingdom could produce more in its British plant.

He added this warning: "Import controls would not bring about the improvement in performance required but would certainly be likely to promote counter measures against some of our important overseas vehicle and components business — and our exports of components amounted to £1.7m in 1979."

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## Stock Exchange Prices Mines in demand

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Began, March 24. Dealings End, April 11. Contango Day, April 14. Settlement Day, April 21.  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

## FINANCIAL NEWS

**Downturn expected at ABC**

The American Broadcasting Co said it now believes its 1980 earnings per share will decline from the record \$5.67 it earned in 1979.

The company stated previously that heightened network competition and the extraordinary cost of news coverage of the crisis of the Persian Gulf and the election year "could moderate profit growth in 1980."

It also said its three new ventures—ABC Video Enterprises, ABC Motion Pictures

**International**

International Paper said yesterday in New York that the outlook for the remainder of 1980 was clouded by the uncertain economic environment.

It reported first quarter profits of \$1.80 a share, down from \$3.72 a year ago.

**International Paper down**

Shipments to customers were strong for almost all product lines during the first quarter, except lumber and plywood, where demand and prices were weak. Production schedules at some wood products facilities had been curtailed, it said.

**Deutsche Bank assets up**

Assets of Deutsche Bank rose 7.2 per cent to DM98,800m (£22,500m) in 1979 in a banking year complicated by the tension between sharply expanded customer credit demand and the higher costs of providing such credit.

Customer credits rose 18.1 per cent to DM57,300m, surpassing an impressive rise of 16.5 per cent in the previous year. Total credit volume, how-

ever, rose only 8.5 per cent, approximately half the expansion rate of 16.5 per cent posted in 1978.

The chief reason for the sharp drop in overall credit expansion was a dramatic narrowing of volume in bankers' acceptances which plummeted 29.1 per cent to DM4,500m, down from a positive growth rate of 3.5 per cent in 1978.

Deposits climbed 26 per cent to 11.9 trillion lire from 9.5 trillion.

**Barclays' French talks**

Barclays Bank SA and Lloyds Bank International (France) are discussing the probable acquisition by Barclays of the branches of Lloyds at Biarritz, Bordeaux, Calais, Dunkirk, Le Havre, Lille, Nice, Roubaix, and Rouen, a statement from Lloyds Bank said yesterday.

Lloyds Bank International

(France) has taken this decision with a view to concentrating its resources in France on the expansion of international corporate and investment advisory and portfolio management services.

Barclays Bank SA, which forms part of the Barclays International group, has 32 branches and agencies in France.

**Business appointments****New chairman for Cheadle Plant**

Mr C. A. Lombers is the new chairman of Cheadle Plant Hire. Mr J. G. Dalzell becomes finance director of Simon Process Plant Contracting Group and has joined the boards of Simon Process Contracting and Cheadle Plant Hire.

Mr Anthony A. Bellisario is now production director of Dowty Hydraulic Units.

Mr Ingmar Wendschlag and Mr David W. Parker have become directors of Ekman Cleare.

Mr Michael A. Hynes has joined the board of Butterfield-Harvey as group financial director.

Mr D. E. Miller has been made secretary of The Central Council for Agricultural and Horticultural Co-operation and head of its co-operative planning department. He succeeds Mr J. A. E. Money who has moved to London continuing as a part-time consultant to the Council.

Mr Roly Jarvis, TI Raleigh managing director-designate, has now taken up his new position. He relinquishes his job as group financial director but retains his place on the board of TI Raleigh Industries.

Mr W. Berrill has become a director of Alexander Bowden Insurance Brokers.

Mr David S. Winterbottom has been made group financial director of Evode Holdings. Mr J. E. Linnett, pending his retirement,

and Travel Network—were "not expected to become profit contributors this year".

ABC said it believed these factors and the increased uncertainty in the economy would result in a decline in full-year 1980 earnings.

But it added that it expected 1980 to be the second best year in the company's history.

**Union Miniere**

Union Miniere, Belgium's largest metals concern, yesterday proposed a 100-franc dividend increase to 500 francs a share.

The company did not release figures on profits for last year, except to say they were higher than in 1978.

Operating results showed an appreciable improvement because of sale of part of the stock, the company said.

In Canada, the cash flow of the Thierry mine was about C\$7m, leaving only a small loss in the accounts after amortization.

The chief reason for the sharp drop in overall credit expansion was a dramatic narrowing of volume in bankers' acceptances which plummeted 29.1 per cent to 3,500m lire from 2,759m in 1978.

Deposits climbed 26 per cent to 11.9 trillion lire from 9.5 trillion.

**Kyoto Ceramic Co**

Kyoto Ceramic Co has postponed plans to issue 4m shares of common stock in the form of American depository receipts in the United States.

A slump in United States Stock Exchange prices arising from higher interest rates is the reason for the decision, but the company said it hoped to revive the plan within two months.

**Banco di Napoli**

Banco di Napoli, Italy's sixth largest bank, reported yesterday that net profit rose 27.6 per cent in 1979 to approximately 3,500m lire from 2,759m in 1978.

Deposits climbed 26 per cent to 11.9 trillion lire from 9.5 trillion.

**Funds wanted**

U.S.A. communications company wants long-term, 15-20 years, loan of US\$100 million, more reasonable interest rate.

U.S. Government securities and loan guarantees available for collateral. Brokers protected.

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PROFESSIONAL SERVICES—Production or any technical or promotional programmes. KPMG-TV, 446 0517.

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OFFICE FURNITURE—New and Second-hand £20.00 each from £6.50—Tel: 01-276 1137.

**LEGAL NOTICES**

TELEGRAMS OF 19/2/80

In the High Court of Justice, in Bankruptcy, Mr Peter J. Wilkinson, in the matter of a BANKRUPTCY, dated 22nd March 1980, was adjudicated the 3rd day of February 1980.

To JOHN JONAS ROMAIN address from 22nd March 1980, 25 Rochester Drive, Pinhey, Middlesex, UK, unknown, safety a company director.

To PAUL THACKRAY has been made financial director of Grandmet International Site Services (Holdings) Ltd.

To T. REYNOLDS is the new managing director and Mr Bernard Brooks becomes sales director of S. J. Morley. Mr S. Morley relinquishes the post of managing director but remains chairman.

Mr Bernard Towers, group commercial secretary and financial controller is to join the board of Filtrite.

Mr J. M. Barlow, Mr P. J. Elliott, Mr D. Young, Mr A. Hughes and Mr C. Godwin have been taken into partnership by Coward Chances.

Mr R. G. Middleton, a partner since 1949 and senior partner since 1972 has retired, and is succeeded as senior partner by Mr T. J. Johnson-Gibert.

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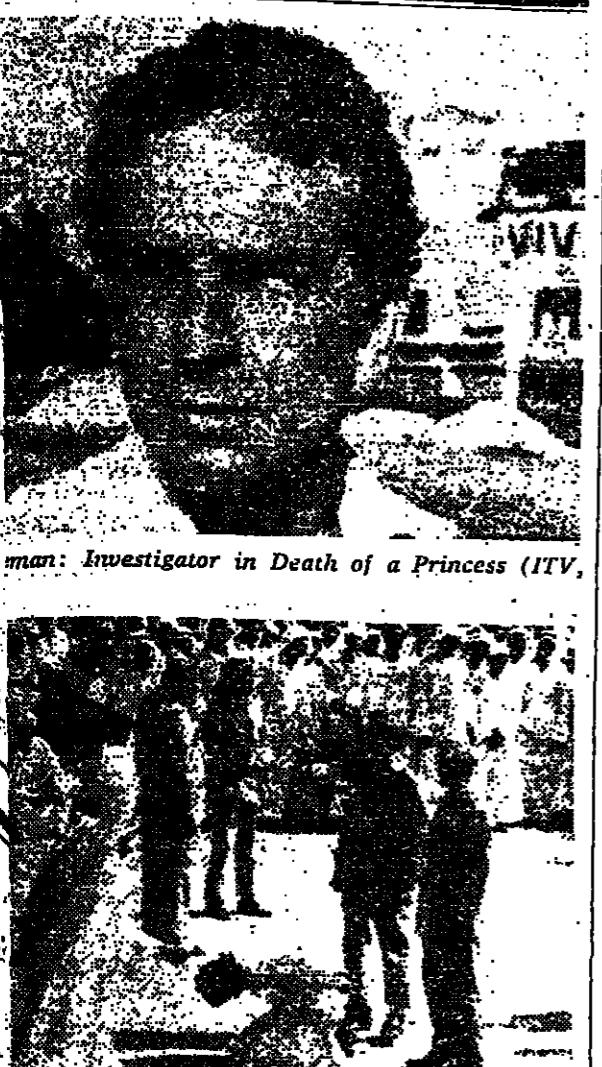
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PERSONAL CHOICE



man: Investigator in Death of a Princess (ITV)

tion of the execution of the princess's lover

Woman's film Death of a Princess (ITV, 8.0) is so very other respect that it had no need to stoop, to flounce. It is common knowledge that the princess adulterer was from Saudi Arabia; yet the film jury, Arabia. The investigation into why she and lover were disposed of was carried out, obsessively, as himself. Yet, in the film, he becomes Chris, to make matters worse, happens to be the name of a man in Belfast. Very odd. The excellence of his film lies not so much in what he found out—sections—he ends up in one cut, die sac after the what he discovered about the Arab race and, about himself as a non-Arab.

probably find it difficult to believe, as you watch man as the crippled war hero Harry Heegan in a Silver Tassie (BBC 2, 9.0) that it was none other than Luton who created the role in London in a Abbey Theatre refused to stage the play. I shall see how the director of tonight's play, Brian, manages the magnificent but tricky expressionist in its chanted battlefield choruses.

of a sacred cow: the graded musical exam in, to Leonard Pearcey who, in Music Now (Radio 4), addresses himself to the possibility that, when it young tyro, the ordeal by grade might actually young musicians than it creates... I must admit nothing about the romance between Ruth Draper, erican disease and the anti-fascist poet Lauro de ide a defiant leaflet railed over Mussolini's Italy. told in Icarus (Radio 4, 7.45), with Eleanor Bron and Robert Rietty as the poet.

SYMBOLS MEAN: \*STEREO; \*BLACK AND WHITE;

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We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof-read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Querries Department immediately, tel. 01-837 1234 (ext. 7388). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

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Editorial office: 100 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7EP, and that he still stand at the latter date upon the "Truth". Job 37-35.

**BIRTHS**

**BOONE**—On 2nd April, 1980, at Queen Charlotte's, St. George's Hospital, London, son Jonathan Noel; wife, Teresa S.; Winifred, a daughter; Louise, a playmate for **BUVIALEAD**—On 1st April, 1980, at Barts' Hospital, London, son, Dennis, a daughter for **CALLESWARTH**—On April 4th, 1980, to George, a son (William George); Campbell, to Anne and John, a daughter for **CHURCHILL**—On April 1, 1980, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, son, Paul, wife, Linda; Claire, a playmate for **COBS**—On 1st April, 1980, to Frank Arnold Bumpus, in his 80th year, his beloved father and grandfather. **CARRETT**—On April 2nd, 1980, died suddenly at home in his 70th year, Dr. Cyril Carole, 100, of 109, Grosvenor Road, Goldfield Hall, Halefield, a dear father and grandfather. **DOLMANTH**—A son (William James), wife, Jane, two daughters, and Harry Donald, a daughter, died April 1, 1980, in Kilkenny, Ireland. **EVANS**—Female columnist in Athens for instance (6).

6 Top medal received in action (6).

9 Price of a kingdom (6).

10 Director gives one ball after mid-August (8).

11 Bobadil's sound still in a game like poker (8).

12 Saint who served in a Massachusetts vineyard (6).

13 Worn by a horse in this race (5).

14 Yours sincerely is your imitator (9).

17 Friction worried 4? Rot (9).

19 French author of a Russian council (5).

22 Returned by Valentine from Olivia's handmaid (6).

23 Go for gold—what's the outlook? (5).

24 Old John allowed the challenge to be taken up (6).

26 Cheered firmly when established (6).

27 Amuse oneself in a new constructive way (8).

**DOWN**

2 Seaman killed "pour encourager les autres" (Voltaire) (7).

3 Mormon leader has rest disturbed by a lad (9).

**BIRTHS**

**FRANKEL**—On 21st March, 1980, at St. Alpheus, Chene, Quebec, Aspyr, son (Lucie) and GUYARD—At Northgate General Hospital, in Alton, son (Lorraine) and daughter (Katherine Mary).

**GOWLINS**—On April 2nd in Jersey, to Jean (neé Siebel) and Anna and Cläre.

**GUNNISON**—On April 1st at Hammer Hill Hospital, to Nigel and Zora, a daughter.

**KIRK**—On March 30th, in Guildford, Surrey, to Avril (neé Wainwright); a son (John, neé Beulah), a sister for Thomas.

**LAWYER**—On April 10th, in Peterhead, to Hugh (neé Smith), a son (Peter).

**LAWYER-PHILLIPS**—On Friday, April 10th, in Maudslay, Dorset, to Lort (Lorraine) and son (Philip).

**MCNAUL**—On April 1st at Sandringham, Norfolk, to Philip (neé Anneke) and beloved grandson of the late Major Sir Alexander McNaul.

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